

# **Times-Dispatch**

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office ..... 115 S. Main Street.  
Washington Bureau ..... 362-7 Munsey Building.  
Manchester Bureau ..... 1102 Mull Street.  
Petersburg Bureau ..... 40 N. Sycamore St.  
Lynchburg Bureau ..... 215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday ..... \$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.50  
Daily without Sunday ..... 4.00 2.00 1.00  
Sunday edition only ..... 2.00 1.00 .50  
Weekly (Wednesday). 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester, and Petersburg—

Entered, Jan. 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.  
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When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., call to central office direct for 4041, composing-room-direct for 4042, for mailing and press rooms.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907.

A man's concern is only whether in doing anything he is doing right or wrong—acting the part of a good man or a bad.—Plato.

## **The Principles of Taxation.**

Mankind seems to have had but a vague idea of the true principles of taxation until the time of Adam Smith. Smith laid down several maxims which John Stuart Mill and other political economists who followed him recognized as fundamental. The first of these was that "The subjects of every State ought to contribute toward the support of government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their several abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." Smith further held that "Equality of taxation as a maxim of politics means equality of sacrifice."

Another writer draws from these maxims the deduction that the State should not regard the particular interests of the individuals, but should rather consider the nation as an organization. From these premises it is clear, therefore, that the contention that each citizen, or section, of the State should receive direct benefits in proportion to the amount of taxes that such citizen, or section, has paid is contrary to the fundamentals.

In the State of Virginia a certain tax is levied each year on taxable subjects for the benefit of the State as an organization. The revenues thus derived are used to defray the expenses of government, to maintain the courts, to care for the insane, to provide public schools, and so on. The revenues are apportioned according to the needs of this community and that, for the good government and welfare of the people as a whole. It is well-known that some counties draw out of the public treasury more money than they pay in, on account of criminal expenses, public schools, etc., while others pay in more than they draw out for these objects. Each section pays in according to its ability, and each receives according to its necessity, according as the general welfare is best promoted, and according as a broad public policy demands.

This principle should be more rigidly enforced in a city than in a State, for a municipality is a more compact organization. The city of Richmond is a concrete organization, without regard to wards, which are nothing more than so many divisions for political convenience. It is absurd to say that this ward or that must receive each year an equal portion of the improvement fund, regardless of its needs and the needs of other wards, and regardless of the welfare of the whole city. Some of the wards have already been paved and sewered and provided with the conveniences; others which have for years been taxed to provide these improvements are themselves only partly improved, and building is retarded for lack of improvements. The growth of the city is dependent upon a liberal policy, and the Council cannot afford to sacrifice the city's welfare to sectional selfishness.

We appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the members. We appeal in behalf of the city at large. We ask the members to get together in a liberal spirit and employ the improvement fund in such a way as will best promote the welfare and growth of Richmond.

## **Cleveland's Philosophy.**

Grover Cleveland at seventy is hale and hearty, of sound mind and strong body, and easily our most distinguished private citizen. He says that he is able to enjoy outdoor sports at three-score years and ten because, through indulgence in these sports in the past, he has preserved his health. He is a lover of nature, and believes that he who lives close to nature will gain a sturdiness and manliness that cannot be acquired otherwise.

"It is unquestionably true," he affirms, "that nearness to nature has an elevating influence upon heart and character. The real worth and genuineness of the human heart are measured best by its readiness to submit to the influences of nature and to appreciate the goodness of the Supreme Power who is its creator. This is the central point of my philosophy of life. No matter how wonderful the progress of the future may be, the standard virtues of independence, industry, honesty and patriotism can never be improved. As long as the world lasts

they will be the basis of true national greatness and prosperity."

That is a splendid plea for the farm, for good roads, for good rural schools, for free rural delivery, for agricultural education, and for all agencies and instrumentalities which will make country life more attractive and more agreeable.

It is also a plea for the woodland park near the city, for nature study in our schools, and for all means and devices that tend to bring the urban population into closer communion with Dame Nature.

Mr. Cleveland's philosophy is good. As for Mr. Cleveland himself, he has outlived in great part the prejudices which once existed against him, and his reputation is a complete answer to every charge against his personal and official integrity.

"Fame still sits serene in her temple," says Mr. Woodrow Wilson, "and crowns only those with a stainless crown who come to her with a pure heart and clean hands. The nation still assesses its public men by moral standards as old as the human conscience, and will not be deceived by any charlatan."

Had Grover Cleveland been guilty of the infamous charges alleged against him; had he betrayed in the smallest part the trust which his people reposed in him, Fame would not on his seventieth birthday bestow upon him a stainless crown. No charlatan can deceive the American people for long. He may flourish for a season, but by and by he will be tried in the supreme court of public opinion, his measure will be fairly taken, and a correct estimate of his character will be made. In that court of final review there is no miscarriage of justice.

## **Save the Boys.**

One of the most hopeful signs of this age of educational progress is the effort that is making in various cities to save youthful delinquents from the criminal class.

According to a writer in the Review of Reviews, to whom we are indebted for the material out of which this article is made, in 1898 there was not a juvenile court in the world; today twenty-two States have some form of legislation for juvenile delinquents, and thirty-eight cities have juvenile courts in various degrees of perfection; in almost all the other States bills are pending for the establishment of such courts.

The basic principle of these courts is that the child offender is not a criminal and must not be treated as a criminal. The Illinois law so declares. The New York law provides that children under sixteen years of age shall be treated as "misdemeanants." In Colorado youthful law-breakers are characterized as "juvenile disorderly persons."

"The idea of punishment is eliminated," says Judge R. S. Tutthill, of Chicago, "and the facts are considered simply as evidence to show whether the child is in a condition of delinquency, so that the State, standing in loco parentis, ought to enter upon the exercise of parental care over him."

That may shock some of the stalwart Democrats of Virginia, and yet that principle is recognized in our State and statutes. Section 3785 of the Code provides that if a minor under the age of fourteen is destitute or deserted, neglected or ill-treated by parent or guardian, or is exposed to immoral influences, or if parent or guardian is likely to become a charge upon the State or unable to support the child, and it shall clearly appear that such minor is vicious and depraved, or is destitute, or neglected, or deserted, or ill-treated by his parent or guardian, or is exposed to vicious or immoral influences, any court of record, or the judge thereof sitting in vacation, may, on the application of any reputable citizen of the county, city or town wherein such minor may reside, or on application of any society chartered for benevolent purposes, or for the care of destitute children, commit such minor to the care of such society, to be kept until such minor shall have arrived at the age of eighteen in the case of females and twenty-one in the case of males.

Thus does the State put itself "in loco parentis" toward all children coming under the above classifications. The State does not interfere so long as the parent or guardian looks after the moral and material welfare of the child, but when the parent or guardian is delinquent the State asserts its authority.

We should have a juvenile court in Richmond. Money could not be better or more economically expended than in saving delinquent children from a life of crime. Denver's court, under the guidance of Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey, has done a wonderful work for boys in that city. Judge Lindsey boasts that ninety-five per cent. of the boys are treated successfully without commitment, and that out of five per cent. committed not one boy is considered a hopeless case. Opposed to this stands a record of ninety per cent. convicted and seventy-five per cent. sent to jails or reformatories under the old criminal system.

In another article we shall have something to say in detail of Judge Lindsey's plan.

## **Boating.**

The Times-Dispatch has said that it would welcome any increase of interest in boating in the waters around Richmond and throughout the State. Such a suggestion would not have been necessary in Virginia twenty-five years ago. At that time there was the most intense interest in that mainly sport in Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, Charlottesville and other towns which have inviting waters. Each of these cities had its boat club, and Petersburg had two clubs, the Appomattox

and the Cockade, which were composed of the finest young men in the community. In the evening during the warm season, men and maidens would get into the sporty boats and enjoy a delightful hour on the water. The social recreations were very pleasant, and the exercise most exhilarating. Each club in the State had its racing crew, and every year there was a regatta at some convenient point, which was the sporting event of the year, and was attended by large crowds from various points in the State. One of the crack crews was the University crew, and, as we recall, it held the pennant for several seasons. It is a great pity that interest in boating should have passed, and we hope the day is not distant when it will be thoroughly revived. What a fine thing it would be if there were this year a first-class boat club in all the cities of Virginia which have suitable streams, and if the racing crews should meet in Norfolk waters this summer for a test of brain, brawn and skill! What a fine exposition feature it would make!

## **A Colony Burned Out.**

Upton Sinclair's utopia has temporarily gone up in smoke. Helicon Hall, its material and visible home at Englewood, N. J., was burned to the ground on Saturday morning. Fifty-five colonists escaped, individually, in their sleeping clothes, the doctrine of self-preservation momentarily effacing the laws of socialist living.

Curiously enough, it was the crackle of flames which sounded the death-knell of Brook Farm, the Fourier colony made famous by Ripley, Hawthorne, Alcott, George W. Curtis, W. H. Channing and Margaret Fuller. Sinclair's colony is like Ripley's at least in that both aim, in Ripley's words, "to substitute a system of brotherly co-operation for one of selfish competition." Of the two, Brook Farm appeared to have far better chances for success. It lasted six years, though in this time many wearied and left it, as men will always weary of such enterprises. In March, 1846, a fire destroyed one of the society's main buildings, and that was virtually the end of it, though it lingered on in some kind of fashion for a year and a half more.

Sinclair bought and equipped Helicon Hall last October, at a reported expense of some \$65,000. A few weeks later the colonists moved in, among them a few college professors and others of some notability. Since then rumors of unrest have occasionally percolated to the outer world, and it has been suspected that all was not well in the sanctum of socialism. It will be interesting to see whether the Sinclair idea has enough strength left to survive the fire which has swept away its local habitation.

In these days when a woman becomes notorious she usually goes on the stage; when a man becomes notorious he goes on the lecture platform or into a museum. Ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, who will come out of jail next Friday, will make a departure. He proposes to start a newspaper whose motto will be: "Give the President hell." He says that he will have some amazing things to say about Mr. Roosevelt and the way in which the wheels are lubricated and run at Washington.

No doubt, it will be an entertaining publication, and we assure Editor Burton in advance that he can safely count upon Messrs. Foraker, Tillman and Harman as permanent subscribers, if not as occasional contributors.

Booker T. Washington says that nowhere in the world can you find 10,000,000 negroes whose economic, educational, moral and religious life is so advanced as that of the 10,000,000 negroes of the United States. Very true. The 10,000,000 negroes have cause to rejoice and give thanks that their ancestors were taken from the jungles of Africa and brought to this land of promise.

The Norfolk Landmark agrees with The Times-Dispatch that a law to license newspaper men to drive the quill would be an infringement of the freedom of the press.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Nevertheless, under the specious plea of the freedom of the press, some of the newspaper men exercise entirely too much license already, and it is a wonder that they are not often in the clutches of the law.—Petersburg Index-Appal.

Is this an impeachment or a confession?

Mr. Bryan, no doubt, has not failed to note that a government which has made such a brilliant triumph of managing the Panama Canal could not help making a great success of managing the railroads.

Citizens of Chicago are now clamoring for a longer trip to New York than Mr. Bryan in Boston was providing. Which should also fall right in with the wishes of New York in this connection.

If Mr. Roosevelt feels that we need a few more laws during the temporary absence of Congress, he should feel no foolish hesitation about going ahead and making them himself.

Madame Gould is still protesting that \$175,000 was too big a fee for getting dissociated from Boni. Why, bless us, madame, it was a bargain at any price.

The new canal commissioners are going to live on the isthmus. This is hard on them at first, but probably they will soon be resigned.

As long as that \$175,000 is still missing from the treasury, any resident of Chicago should think twice before buying an automobile.

An American professor is going to teach Greek in Athens. When he is through with that he might hire a coal-barge and start for Newcastle.

# **Rhymes for To-Day**

Me, Sophy and Mr. Browning.

BENEFIT the tree sat Sophy and me,  
Perusing Mr. Browning.  
When I'd a thought I hadn't ought,  
Which set me swiftly frowning.

And Sophy cried: "Why, sink my side!  
You're treating of me humbly!  
Why don't you smile a little while?  
What makes you look so glumly?"

I could not tell my thought, for—well,  
My Sophy would not like it.  
'Twas this, you know: she bored me so  
I longed to up and hike it.

But she'd not stop or let it drop:  
She urged and urged explaining—  
Until I said, as I was bound to do,  
Had sudden started paining.

Now, Sophy's the sort that's never caught  
Without whatever's needful:  
She's practical and shrewd and all,  
And sensible and heedful.

So when I said I'd ached my head,  
She answered, crisply: "Well, it's no wonder, dear: you act so queer—  
But see! My flask of pellets!"

Well, why prolong this dreadful song?  
'Twas out of bed of roses,  
She made me lie with bandaged eye  
And gulp those noxious doses!

That's past, but now I've made a vow  
In future to quit frowning,  
When I have got to seek that spot  
With Sophy, and read her Browning.

H. S. H.

## **MERELY JOKING.**

Afraid to Risk It.  
"If, as you say, Pearl is such a Jew, why don't you marry her?"  
Jack: "I'm afraid there is a flaw in the mother-of-pearl."—Chicago News.

One Point of View.  
"Another wreck on the X. Y. and Z. The hundred killed."  
"Too bad."  
"Bad? It's awful! Now the stock will drop, and maybe drag down the whole market."—Washington Herald.

His Acquaintance Limited.  
"Do you know the Jacksons?" asked a lady of a young man who lived in the neighborhood.  
"No," he answered, "not personally acquainted with all the members of the family," he replied. "But I always speak to the dog at the front gate as I go past."—Tit-Bits.

Mean Advantage.  
"What is your age, madam?" asked the judge of the fair plaintiff in a breach-of-promise case.  
"Excuse me, your honor," she replied. "I am not sure, but I myself I'll withdraw the suit."—Chicago News.

Well, That's Different.  
"Your husband is a would-be walk on hot ploughshares for you, Mrs. Luckie," said an envious neighbor.  
"Yes," retorted the wife bitterly. "But just watch his expression when I ask him to bring up a scuttie of coal."—Baltimore American.

Information.  
"Milkman: 'What would you do if I was to call you a liar?'"  
"Bilkman: 'I'd mention your indiscretion to the coroner at the inquest.'—Chicago News.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.  
GENERAL B. HOOVER needs no more medals for his heroism in the Philippines. He is a nation of intrepid heroes.—New York Mail.

Virginia proposes to pay jurors in the future strictly according to the time they actually serve, with nothing extra for over-riding the jury. The jury to form a jury.—Washington Herald.

Virginia and West Virginia are still quarreling over the alimony incident to their divorce more than forty years ago.—Atlanta Journal.

The five cents denomination of the new Jamestown postage stamps will be adorned with the head of Pocahontas. Now if her descendants will only buy one.—Atlanta Journal.

Now Uncle Joe Cannon gets a rest from his arduous task of being the legislative leader of the United States government.—Chicago News.

There are getting to be so many rivals for the membership of the House that none can be certain of more than his own vote.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Those people who fear that by the ending of war the earth will become overpopulated, need not be alarmed. The number of people yet with us.—New York American.

## **COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.**

Tazewell's Progressive Young Men.  
A number of the progressive young men, and some of the older ones, who have an interest in their country, will do what they can to make the Jamestown Exposition from all over the world know that there is such a place as Tazewell.—Cinch Valley News.

What Goes Up, &c.  
The toppling over of the great card-house built in Wall Street is not surprising. The history of the world has shown repeatedly that when the people become price-mad and all commodities, especially artificial commodities like a large percentage of stocks, are advanced for a long period, something is going to break loose.—Staunton Dispatch.

Roosevelt's Popularity.  
"The Republican party has been in power for ten years with undiminished popularity." If it has not done anything that ought to have been done, it has done a great deal. What the rest of the world and the Republican party not so popular to-day. The party has gone on the whole, and it regards as popular enough to be the candidate for President.

Eastern Shore Enterprise.  
Last Tuesday there was another meeting at Onley in the interest of the new toll line, and it is encouraging indeed to be able to realize that enough money has already been subscribed to run a road from Onley to the sea.

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There are 2,500,000 miles of roads in this country, which, at the present reason, should provide plenty of mud for all the politicians.

It appears that there was, after all, a little highly colored misbehavior in Brownsville, Senator Foraker.

# **AMUSEMENTS.**

Academy-Jefferson de Angella, in "The Girl and the Governor."

Bijou—"Queen of the Convicts."  
Boatcock—"Wild Animal Show."  
Idlewood—"Skating Rink."

## **"The Queen of the Convicts."**

"The Queen of the Convicts" is by no means the king of melodramas, and the only symptoms of value it has are its ability to mette the balcony and gallery gods, the Duke to loud and frequent cheers, and an alleged portrayal of a historical incident, the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia.

Miss Selma Herman, who has the honor of having her name last and in capitals on the program, has the "fat" part of drama, sometime a peasant girl and afterwards a queen. She is a comely young woman, and deserves to be in better company in a play that has at least one redeeming feature. The rest of the cast will be better unmentioned. They did all that was required of them. The "lightning dramatic" who, it is said, wrote the play in five days, did the rest. Four acts of three scenes each comprise the scenic investiture and are good enough for the rest of the production. The play will run all the week at the Bijou, and will doubtless appeal strongly to the lovers of the blood-and-thunder melodrama, of whom there are a goodly number among the "regulars" at this theatre.

## **At the Academy.**

Jefferson de Angella will come to the Academy to-night in S. M. Brenner and Julian Edwards' new comic opera, "The Girl and the Governor." The scenes of the entertainment are set in South America, and Mr. de Angella as the Governor of a Spanish settlement is said to have a most congenial role. Among the lyrics are "Who Would a Bachelor Be?" "The Frog Chorus," "The Poodle and the Whale," and a topical ditty which de Angella sings, "Have You Ever Heard It? That Way Before." The organization comprises eighty people, with an uncommonly fresh-voiced and pretty chorus. Among the supporting principals are Estelle Wentworth, Maude Leekley, Victoria Stuart, Edith Ling, A. Bogart, Arthur Roland Carter, A. Barry and Russell Lennon. The scenic equipment is elaborate, and the picturesque Spanish and South American costumes of the period are said to lend brilliant coloring to the production.

## **Mrs. Carter Coming.**

Mrs. Leslie Carter, foremost among American actresses, is to pay her first visit to Richmond on April 22, when she will be seen at the Academy of Music in her greatest success, "Du Music in the Great City." The play of Louis XV., by David Belasco. Mrs. Leslie Carter is conceded to be the greatest English-speaking actress in the world, and the roles of Du Barry and Zaza are those with which her reputation has been established. She is a southern belle by birth, she has never appeared professionally in the South, and she is looking forward to her coming tour with great pleasure. This tour, which begins in Norfolk, will last until well into the summer, and include every Southern State, extend to the Pacific coast and back through the Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard. She travels in her private car, the Du Barry, which has been fitted out at a large outlay by the Pullman company. "Du Barry" is a play of a period which admits of magnificent costumes and sumptuous stage settings. It will be presented here upon the same scale that characterized its two years' run in New York. Mrs. Leslie Carter will be surrounded by practically the same company that appeared with her during that period.

## **Wanted to Know.**

William H. Crane tells a story of his first appearance in the play, "She Stoops to Conquer," that illustrates to some extent at least the vast ignorance of dramatic history that is possessed by the majority of men who are living in the theatrical field. He and Stuart Robinson were playing in Cleveland on one occasion, nearly twenty-five years ago, when a well-known manager, who has since passed away, called on the pair in their dressing-room. After offering congratulations upon the success they were achieving, this manager said: "By the way, Crane, I wish you could let me have the address of this chap Goldsmith, as I want to see him about writing of a new old style comedy for Miss I like his style."

Mr. Crane says Stuart Robinson turned to the manager at once and said: "Old man, you will never be able to see him. He is not where you are going to play that long engagement of yours."

## **Victor and Band Coming.**

The famous Royal Venetian Band of twenty-two skilled musicians, under the direction of Signor Galfrey Victor, will make its first appearance in Richmond on Friday. This will probably be the most expansive musical entertainment ever given under the auspices of the association. Signor Victor is a graduate of Leipzig, a pupil of Tanevoff and Stefano Alo in theory, and a medalist in the flute class. He holds one of the four memorial badges awarded to the original performers of Aronkey's Quartet. He organized the band in 1880, of musicians from Venice, and hence called it the Royal Venetian Band. He has kept the organization employed almost constantly. During his New York season Signor Victor and his band were accorded the most flattering praise by the press. The band will be accompanied by a noted soprano soloist, Miss May C. Arno, and will give a matinee performance in the afternoon, chiefly for the children, a popular price. Tickets will be placed on sale in the association building to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

## **Threatened to Kill.**

A white man named W. F. Bean was charged with threatening to kill his wife, and as a result he has been held in jail for six months for his delinquency. His wife expressed thanks to Justice Grutchfield.

## **YOU'LL BE GLAD**

After taking the first few doses of the Bitters that you resolved to give it, you will be so clearly demonstrated that you'll wonder why you didn't start sooner. But start to-day.

## **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**

is the only medicine to strengthen and build up rundown systems and to cure Nerve, Headache, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, or Malaria, Fever and Ague. It is absolutely pure.



**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphoric acid  
**Makes Home Baking Easy**

## **GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT THE EXPOSITION**

Visitors at Jamestown Will See the Most Complete Exhibit That the Country Has Yet Made.

By WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The work of assembling the government's exhibit for the Jamestown Exposition is progressing very rapidly; in fact, it is almost completed. The exhibit of the Treasury Department is complete, and several carloads have been sent down to the exposition. The government buildings are approaching completion. Supervising Architect Taylor, of the Treasury Department, under whose supervision the buildings are being erected, has made frequent visits of inspection, and has along said the installation of government exhibits could begin on the fifteenth of the present month. He has more than made good his word, some of the exhibits having gone in several days ago.

It is believed the entire government exhibit will be on the Exposition grounds, ready for installation by the end of next week. It is believed the exhibit at this exposition will be the largest in the history of the government, and more extensive than any save at Chicago and St. Louis.

The Treasury Department will make a finer showing than any other of the departments of the government—post office, printing, and the revenue bureau, office of engraving, the revenue cutter service, and the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

There will hardly be a more interesting display at the exposition than the one which will be made by the life-saving service. The service has a story to tell of the work done by the life-saving service, office of engraving, the revenue cutter service, and the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

## **POST-OFFICE CLERKS WHO SECURE INCREASE**

Richmond Leads the List With Fifty-four Men Who Get From One Hundred to Two Hundred Dollars Additional Pay.

By WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Assuming the general opinion that postal receipts are a very clear indication of the prosperity of a city or town is a fact, the municipalities of Virginia are evidently enjoying an unusual measure of prosperity, judging by the number of promotions of clerks in first and second-class post-offices, which have been ordered for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907. Richmond leads all cities in number of promotions, no less than fifty-four clerks being ordered promoted on July 1, the promotion carrying an average increase of from \$100 to \$200. Norfolk is next, but considerably lower down in the list, having twenty-five. The list, as announced by First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock, is as follows:

Alexandria, 5; Bedford City, 3; Charlottesville, 6; Clifton Forge, 3; Danville, 6; Farmville, 1; Fort Monroe, 3; Fredericksburg, 4; Hampton, 6; Harrisonburg, 4; Lexington, 3; Lynchburg, 14; Martinsville, 3; Newport News, 9; Petersburg, 25; Portsmouth, 10; Richmond, 55; Roanoke, 12; South Boston, 2; Staunton, 8; Suffolk, 5; Winchester, 4. Total, 252.

## **ENTIRE COUNTRY TO AID IN ERECTION OF POE MONUMENT**

College Societies All Over United States Will Be Invited to Participate—Noted Men to be Appointed on Board of Honorary Vice-Presidents.

The members of the Poe Memorial Association are much gratified by the passage of the ordinance appropriating \$10,000 toward a monument to Edgar A. Poe. The association has received the most enthusiastic response to its appeal for a subscription to raise at least an equal amount.

The president of the association, Hon. Joseph E. Willard, was advised by telegram on Saturday evening that the Mayor of New York, John A. Bids, had signed the ordinance, and replied from New York, N. Y., saying that he would reach Richmond in a few days and call a meeting of the association as soon as possible.

The matter of selection of a site and of choosing a sculptor have not been taken up by the Board, and will probably not be determined upon until the full amount of money has been raised. Members of the association had last night called on the Board to make a subscription as general as possible, and every college in the United States will be asked to send a representative to the association.

The movement has received the hearty endorsement from all sources. President Roosevelt has written a member of the board, expressing his sympathy with the work. Mr. Roosevelt's letter said, in part:

"I earnestly wish you success in your efforts to secure a monument to Edgar Allan Poe. Many people consider him the greatest American writer. He certainly stands among the three or four greatest. I am sure this country will be proud to raise a memorial to such a man."

Among others who have mentioned the monument in their correspondence are Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of North Carolina, Prof. W. T. Poole of Columbia, Princess Troubetzkoy, Miss Julia Magruder, Richard Watson Glider and H. V. Johnson, editors of the Century Magazine, and many others of equal prominence.

The Haven Society of the University of Virginia has already forwarded its subscription to the monument fund.

Dear Sirs.—Replying to your inquiry as to results of your Otterburn Water, I can say that my wife has been suffering for about six